

Styler	Swallow	Tanner	Throckmorton
Tyler	Ure	Walsh	Way
Wright	Zolman	M. Stephens	

Sub. H.B. 158 transmitted to the Senate for its consideration.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

Sub. H.B. 275, SALES AND USE TAX ALLOCATION FOR SPECIES PROTECTION, read the third time by short title and placed on its final passage.

Sub. H.B. 275 then passed on the following roll call:

Yeas, 63; Nays, 9; Absent or not voting, 3.

Voting in the affirmative were: Representatives

Adair	Anderson	Arent	Baca
Beck	Becker	Bennion	Biskupski
Bourdeaux	Bowman	Bradshaw	Brown
Bryson	Buckner	Buffmire	Bush
Buttars	Carlson	Chard	D. Cox
G. Cox	Dayton	Dillree	Duckworth
Ferry	Fife	Frandsen	Gladwell
Goodfellow	Gowans	Hansen	Hatch
Hendrickson	Hickman	Hogue	Holdaway
Holladay	Iverson	B. Johnson	K. Johnson
Jones	King	Koehn	Lockhart
Murray	Nelson	Olsen	Pace
Rowan	Seitz	Shurtliff	Siddoway
G. Snow	M. Snow	Styler	Tanner
Throckmorton	Tyler	Ure	Walsh
Way	Wright	M. Stephens	

Voting in the negative were: Representatives

Alexander	S. Allen	Bigelow	Curtis
Garn	Harper	Saunders	N. Stephens
Zolman			

Absent or not voting were: Representatives

Morgan	Short	Swallow
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Sub. H.B. 275 transmitted to the Senate for its consideration.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

S.B. 121, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY, read the third time by short title and placed on its final passage.

On motion of Representative Dayton, the bill was amended as follows:

1. Page 1, Line 20 and 21:

After "February," delete the rest of line 20 and all of line 21 except for the semi-colon and insert "called Washington and Lincoln Day"

S.B. 121, as amended, then passed on the following roll call:

Yeas, 54; Nays, 17; Absent or not voting, 4.

Voting in the affirmative were: Representatives

Adair	S. Allen	Anderson	Arent
Baca	Beck	Becker	Bennion
Bigelow	Biskupski	Bourdeaux	Bowman
Bradshaw	Buckner	Buffmire	Carlson
Chard	G. Cox	Curtis	Dillree
Duckworth	Fife	Frandsen	Gladwell
Goodfellow	Gowans	Hansen	Harper
Hatch	Hendrickson	Hickman	Hogue
Holdaway	Holladay	B. Johnson	K. Johnson
Jones	King	Koehn	Morgan
Murray	Nelson	Saunders	Seitz
Shurtliff	Siddoway	Styler	Swallow
Tanner	Throckmorton	Tyler	Ure
Walsh	M. Stephens		

Voting in the negative were: Representatives

Alexander	Brown	Bryson	Bush
Buttars	D. Cox	Dayton	Garn
Lockhart	Olsen	Pace	Rowan
G. Snow	N. Stephens	Way	Wright
Zolman			

Absent or not voting were: Representatives

Ferry	Iverson	Short	M. Snow
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S.B. 121, as amended, returned to the Senate for further consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

On motion of Representative Jones, the House voted to have the words of Representative Bourdeaux printed upon the pages of the House Journal.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE BOURDEAUX

Today the world's eyes are on us. This is not about white or black, Democrat or Republican, or rich or poor. It is an opportunity for us to continue Dr. Martin

Luther King, Jr.'s legacy. After 14 years we will be able to share our interdependence and mutuality, as well as stressing our similarities and recognizing our positive differences.

The Constitution of the United States was the result of passionate persistence and a strong vision for a greater country and a more just way of life. It is a respected and esteemed document which we all hold close to our hearts. We venerate it because it reaffirms our individuality and our value as free people. We respect and celebrate the people who had the persistence and vision to write it. However, that great work was not complete in 1787. It took subsequent generations with similar persistence and vision to create a more just and inclusive America. It has been amended over 20 times. It is important for us to reflect upon and celebrate these achievements as well. They are proof that America is alive and is always changing, a country which is working toward a more complete living reality of our forefathers' vision.

Dr. Martin Luther, King, Jr. was the embodiment of the best America is and has to offer. He worked tirelessly for the realization of the promises and principles of the Constitution - justice, the principle of freedom, and equality of all. He brought to light that all people in the United States were guaranteed but not afforded the rights that were promised in that precious document. He made every American examine his or her conscience and decide if America was all that it should be. He revolutionized the way America viewed itself and expanded the vision of this great land.....“We the people” became a complete statement.

Dr. King was able to unify people of all different backgrounds in the Civil Rights Movement. People from all walks of life, all creeds, colors, and races joined hands with Dr. King to demand the betterment of society. The Civil Rights Movement was never just about African-Americans, which has been alleged, but rather about affirming the equality of all people. Women, Hispanics, Native Americans, and countless other groups were part of the movement and beneficiaries of his efforts. The Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, which was one of the major achievements of the Civil Rights Movement, it outlawed discrimination “on the basis of race, color, sex, religion or national origin.” This law would never have been so inclusive if it were not for the inclusivity of Dr. King's message. In his short life he united vastly different people in the universal struggle for dignity, respect, and justice. He helped break down the barriers of segregation -- segregated housing, segregated schools, segregated buses, and segregated workplaces. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1964, for his incredible and successful work.

In 1983, President Ronald Reagan declared the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a federal holiday. In his proclamation, President Reagan said the following:

“The majesty of his message, the dignity of his bearing, and the righteousness of his cause are a lasting legacy. In a few short years he changed America for all time. He made it possible for our nation to move closer to the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence: that all people are created equal and are endowed with inalienable rights that government has the duty and respect to protect.”

In 1986, Utah State Senator Terry Williams introduced S.B. 17 to have January 15 recognized as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. With the personal visit of Dr. King’s widow, Coretta Scott King, on February 6, 1986, Utah became the 48th state to celebrate the nation’s newest holiday as Human Rights Day.

Dr. King’s vision was one of a land where our children “would not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.” His dream was one of peaceful existence, and he was the champion of compassion. He fought intolerance and violence with loving patience and peaceful resistance. He enunciated our forefathers’ vision for all of America, and created a revolution similar to that of our forefathers. He fought seemingly impossible odds to make life fundamentally better for every American. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness became possible for more of America than ever before because of his respectful and peaceful revolution, known as the Civil Rights Movement.

Dr. King was only 38 years old when he was brutally gunned down in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968. This violent act was shocking to the nation’s soul, just as was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

“Dr. Martin Luther King preached the doctrine enunciated by the Savior in his Sermon on the Mount, and he was resented as a heretic. He preached the doctrine of Patrick Henry of liberty from oppression, and he was denounced. He preached the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln of equality and recited the Fourteenth Amendment and was disclaimed as a rebel rouser. He studied the life of Mahatma Ghandi of passive resistance and non-violence and was assassinated for his trouble. I say he used some rather well chosen authorities for his pronouncements.

Our country will remain socially ill until its people are willing to accept four square and without reservation the proposition that all God’s creatures are equal in His sight.

But I say that no nation has ever existed which had or has a better chance for a truly moral government than ours. There are still many patriots in this country who

devote their lives to the American dream. Some of these men are former Presidents. Some of them are in Congress. Some are just ordinary people with an extraordinary amount of compassion for their fellow man.....Dr. Martin Luther King preached the truth. And he bothered the conscience of America. I say thank God we have a conscience that is capable of being bothered!"

Dr. King was the embodiment of American ideals. He was bright, passionate, persistent, and deeply devoted to God and country. He spoke his heart and worked to create a better life for future generations. Our nation's holidays are special days. Some are days of celebration. Dr. King's day is also a day of remembering and celebrating, but it is even more than that. It must be a day of service. Martin Luther King, Jr. believed that "everybody can be great because anyone can serve." So let our observance of the holiday be a time for all of us to remember the life, work, and dream of Martin Luther King, Jr., to celebrate in the true spirit of togetherness and community. Most important, let the holiday be a catalyst for individuals, families, organizations, and communities. Let it be an act-to, live the dream by serving the causes of equality, justice, freedom, and peace.

Now is the time. This is the place. I invite you to help build an American tradition; to remember, to celebrate, and to act. I want to personally thank each and every one of you that have supported this change.

I have a dream and I am optimistic that it will come true today! He is a man worth remembering. Let us proclaim this day as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day. I urge your support. Get on board with us, so we can continue to move our state and country forward to a brighter future for you and me.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

On motion of Representative Holladay, the House voted to uncircle **H.B. 123**.

H.B. 123, MENTAL HEALTH PARITY, was before the House on its final passage.

On motion of Representative Bennion, the bill was amended as follows:

1. Page 1, Line 7:
After "ILLNESS" insert "TO POLICYHOLDERS WITH 51 OR MORE EMPLOYEES"
2. Page 5, Line 144:
After "policyholders" insert "with 51 or more employees"
3. Page 5, Line 146:
After "policyholder" insert "with 51 or more employees"